

58. *ÆPYCEROS MELAMPUS*, Licht.

a. ♀. Zomba, 2/3/97.

Shot by Mr. J. Charles Casson.

59. *HIPPOTRAGUS NIGER*, Harr.

a. Ad. ♂. Zomba Plains, 10/10/96.

A very fine example, though the horns are unfortunately unsymmetrical.

60. *TRAGELAPHUS ANGASI*, Ang.

a. Imm. ♂. "Lower river."

Shot by Mr. Alfred Sharpe.

61. *ORYCTEROPUS AFER*, Pall.

a. Imm. ♂. Shirwa Plains, 15/10/96.

"This is the first 'Earth-pig' we have met with, though we have done our best to get it before. It is found on the plains, where it makes enormous burrows, and also inhabits caves under rocks. It seems lighter in colour than Cape specimens, and the hairs are but little bristly. Native name *Mbawe*."—A. W.

3. On a new Genus and Species of *Acaridea*.

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(Plate LV.)

The singular Acarid of the family Trombidiidæ now described was kindly sent to me by the Rev. A. E. Eaton, who found it, along with another, running on sandy ground amongst tamarisk bordering the river-bed near Biskra in Algeria. Mr. Eaton writes that "in running it elevates the hindermost legs, which being quickly agitated, the tufts of hairs on the metatarsi look like a pair of minute Diptera dancing attendance on the mite."

Gen. nov. *EATONIA* (nom. propr.).

Form obtuse-oval, tolerably and uniformly convex above. Caput and thorax coalescing with scarcely a trace of junction. A pointed nasiform process issues from near the middle of the anterior margin, and from this process to the hinder extremity of the caput is a deepish longitudinal furrow or indentation bisecting the caput.

Eyes 4, in two groups of two eyes each, seated on either side of the caput on geminated tubercles.

Legs slender, 1, 2, 3 short, 4 long. Two on each side issue

close together from the lower margin of the caput, and two others, equally near together, issue on either side from near the posterior end of the abdomen. Terminal tarsal claws 2, on a small claw-joint and unarmed. Beneath the tarsi of the first pair of legs is a scopula. The fourth pair are much the longest and slenderest, and their genua and metatarsi are furnished with a large, tolerably compact brush of long, black, prominent hairs of an elongate sharp-pointed knife- or dagger-shape.

Palpi short; basal and humeral joints very strong; the radial joint tapers, and terminates with a nail-like claw or spine; the digital joint, which issues from near the base beneath the radial, is of a clavate or racket-bat shape, and is as long or longer than that joint.

The mouth-parts are not easily traceable, closed up together as they are by the basal joints of the palpi; but they consist of maxillæ, labium, and falces, above which is the rostrum or beak, drawn out to an obtuse point, whence there issues a long, strongish, sharp-pointed spiny process.

EATONIA SCOPULIFERA, sp. n. (Plate LV.)

Adult female. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Colour scarlet; body slightly broader in front than behind, where it is well rounded; it is thickly clothed with short, pale, strongly clavate hairs. Caput longitudinally bisected by a distinct furrow from the nose-like anterior extremity to the thorax, where it ends in a roundish pit or fovea, in which is a small, somewhat tuberculi-form, round boss. The nose-like projection is furnished with numerous obtuse and slightly clavate, spine-like, prominent hairs, some longer, some shorter.

The *legs* of the first three pairs are of nearly uniform length, and are furnished with (besides hairs) distinct spines at the fore extremity of the metatarsi; the fourth pair are much the longest and slenderest, and the genua and metatarsi are thickly furnished with long, strong, lanceolate, black hairs, forming a large brush, much like those used in the cleaning of bottles.

The *eyes* are small and of a reddish hue, in two groups; those of each group well separated from each other on tubercles whose bases are united.

The genital aperture consists of a longitudinal cleft on the summit of a strong oval prominence underneath the anterior extremity of the abdomen, between the basal joints of the first pair of legs.

Hab. Biskra, Algeria.

A closely-allied, but I think quite distinct, species has been described and figured by A. Birula from Russian Armenia (Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. xxvii. p. 388, pl. vii., 1893), under the genus *Rhyncholophus*. The structure, however, of these two curious Acarids appears to require a new genus for their reception, and

